EOR THE EIGHT-HOUR RULE.

THE MOVEMENT QUIETLY INAUGU-

About 1,000 Men "Locked Out"-Bosses" Who Gave In-Outside Men to be Brought Here-Scenes at Headquarters - Rioting in Chicago - In

The movement inaugurated by the workingmen of the country, for a reduction of working hours from ten to eight, found many advocates in this city, and of the 6,000 or 8,000 tradesmen employed not more than 800 or 1,000 are "locked out." The men repudiate the charge of "atriking," as they offered to go to work, and claim that they were "locked out," At all the shops where the reduction had been granted, the men were working quietly, while their "locked out" brothers gathered at the bendquarters of the district assemblies, and discussed without demonstration. Great credit is due the men for the orderly manner in which they conducted themselves. Not the least trouble was experienced. The depots were watched, and the men reconnoitered for men anxious to take the places of those "locked out." The bosses were watched, and the first sign of weakcuing was halled with delight. Should trouble occur, it will be caused by "scab" and "rat" workmen, who, it is claimed by the men, "law teen advertised for and quietly sought in other cities.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MONT HOURS. men repudiate the charge of "atrik-

THE STRUGGLE FOR HIGHT HOURS.

The inauguration of the eight-hour movement in this city yeaterday was done as quietly as any movement of great local importance could be done. The workingmen if under military discipline could not have obeyed orders better, or comported themselves with more decorum than they did. But few workingmen were found upon the streets, and during the day none were seen under the influence of liquor. The workingmen were determined that no shadow of reproach should be cast upon them for any overt act on their part. In this they succeeded. At no shop or building where the workingmen ceased work was there to be beard any complaints against them. Naturally the headquarters of the arbitration committee at Odeon Hall, Four-and-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, became a rendezvous for the me ullocked out." It was natural to suppose that the place THE STRUGGLE FOR EIGHT HOURS. committee at Odeon Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, became a rendezvous for the men "locked out," It was natural to suppose that the place would be crowded with men, but such was not the case. Judging from those present, each one was there on business of some kind. During the day small knots of men would come in, make a few inquiries, or give information respecting the situation. At an early hour Mr. Plass, of the arbitration committee, appeared at the hall. He took his seat before a desk that was bountifully supplied with pen, iak, and paper, and began work at once with the sir of a man well fortified with plans of seilon. It was not long before reports came in of "bosses" who "locked out" their men. Reports of all kinds followed. Some men reported that they quit work because their "bosses" had employed "scabs." District Master Workman Hobbs and other prominent Knights of Labor were present at headquarters during the day. It was learned that Bright & Humphreys's men (builders) had stopped work on the army medical museum because of the want of material. Holtzelaw Brothers' (builders) shop on Ohio avenue was leaked up. Among the employers who have no men at work wore C. C. Martin, R. L. Perry, White & Overman, Chas. G. Ball, ir. Largley & Getthoger, L. Wolfstelner & Co., At Clark Bros. Phoenix planing mill, on Otio svenue, a part of the force worked eight hours. The isborers who do not belong to the union worked ten at E. E. Jackson's mill, corner Thirteenth and B streets, All the men were at work for ten hours, but were waiting to see what would turn up. At N. C. Draper's mill, Thirteenth and C streets, nearly all were at work for ten hours, with the exception of three cabinet makers. The machine hands kept at work. J. B. Hammond, Twelfth and Obio avenue, reported all his men at work for ten hours, with the exception of three cabinet makers. C. A. Schneider's Sons, of the Union Iron Works, on Twelfth at apprendice boy. None of the regular hands kept away on account of the eight-

perface for work, with the exception of an apprentice boy. None of the regular hands kept away on account of the eighthour egitation.

The carpenters reported the following firms granting the cight-hour rule: George W. Corbett, 7 men; John Howlett, J. Schaffert, C. L. Denšam, Parson & Walker, 12 men; Beckwith & Quackenbush, Ira Beers, A. G. Fumphreya, R. T. Grimss & Co., Rhodes & Summers, John T. Grummond, Harry Reinger, Wm. Germon, Owen Donnelly, J. T. Christmond, George Harrison, R. Darby, J. H. Lewis, Edmonston & Duvall, Z. Partello, and Messre. Yates. Rogers, Yost, Clark, and Hauschamp.

They say also that by to-night others will fall in line.

The Carpenters' Union held a lengthy session during the day. The mesting heard reports from its observation committee respecting the 'bosses' who refused to grant eight hours, and from those who were wavering. They also had men detailed at the depots to be on the lookout for the arrival of imported labor.

Mr. M. J. Curry, a member of the Bricklayers' Union, furnished the following as a list of jobs on which men went to work without any protest from employing bricklayers; John Miller, 20 men; Dick Memnimen & Bro., 12; P. Harrigan, 15; Gade & Meyers, 30; John Lloyd, 17; Jos. Peancon, 13; Z. Jones, 12; R. Clarkson, 10; Honde & More, St. Robert Collins, 7; Boyee Grace, 7; Pete Little, 6; Walter Dobson, 8; Hope & Langdon, 9; Chas. Knight, 6; Arch. Hutton, 6; Shugrue & Co., 5; George Dant, 5; Jannes Hughes, 5; Zhomas Gartiand, 5; George Coie, 9; Dick Collins, 7; Charles Reeler, 6; William Classel, 4; Sam Gaskins, 4; Lyuch & Co., 4. Beaides these there are fifty jobs to be done on the eight hour plan, but the men are idle for want of material.

The Plumbera' Association was very jubilant, citing the following as among the list

material.

The Plumbers' Association was very jubilant, citing the following as among the list
of bosses granting the eight hours: Wm.
Ward, Engene & Frank Hannon. They beleved that if the moster plumbers were to
meet all of them would join in the movement. Nearly all the plasterers and tinners
were at work yesterday. Since November
they have been working the eight-hour rule,
and the exceptions in their case were in
cases where non-union men worked upon

they have been working the eight-hour rule, and the exceptions in their case were in cases where non-union men worked upon the same buildings with them. Robert Leitch & Bons, Columbia brass works, 1214 D street, put up a sign yesterday announcing that the eight-hour rule would go into effect next Monday.

At headquarters the arbitration committee will be in session day and night during the 'lookout.' Upward of fifty men are in service as committees on observation. Every 'looked-out' man is registered, and his per diem is placed against his name. The men, if returned to work, will be required to be paid for every day that they are kept out by the bosses. This measure, when coming to the knowledge of the 'bosses,' made them feel more anxious, and in many instances hastened conclusions on their part. The arbitration expenses will also be exacted of the 'bosses.' During the day the members of the arbitration committee were called to various sections of the city to arbitrate upon difficulties between the 'bosses' and the workingmen. Several of the master builders, it was learned, notified their workmen not to take away their tools, but to return on Monday and that they would be paid for the walting time. The report that the boss plumbers had chartered a train to bring on a large number of plumbers from Philadelphia caused men to be stationed at the depots to lookout for the arrival of the train, and to keep a sharp lookout on the baggage and express rooms. This latter precaution was alue to the fact that the supposed plumbers were notified to send on their 'kitis'' of tools in that way to avoid suspicion. From inquiry it was learned that no plumbers could be had in Baltimore.

"We are not afraid of any plumber com-

we are not afraid of any plumber coming here," said a "locked-out" plumber.
"They have all been notified throughout the Some bakers joined in the movement.

They select that twelve hours be a day's work, and not to be compelled to drive wagons on routes. The grant was conceded

wagons on routes. The grant was conceded by many bosses.

The Columbia Street Car Company put the twelve-hour movement into effect yesterday, and the cars were gayly decorated in honor of the occasion.

The fee drivers also received notice that they would not have to work after turning in their wagons. Heretofore they were required to work about the yards, or drive coal or other wagons, after finishing their regular trips. The Knights of Labor are exceedingly jubilant over the success of the day, and expressed great satisfaction at what had been accomplished. The hod carriers were as stiff and determined in their demands for eight bours as were their fellow laborers, and none were at work except upon places where the eight-hour rule was in force.

LAST SIGHT AT HEADQUARTERS, AND THE

LAST NIGHT AT READQUARTERS, AND THE As 4 o'clock drew near much interest began to be felt as to what reports would be trought in by the ness working under the new system. Several working under the new system, Several working on their way home dropped into headquarters to get particulars of what had occurred. It was notified that as every workman entered.

noticed that as every workman entered his face was wreathed in smiles and his hand grasped by his fellow-workman to give him a cordial handshake.

"Well, Jim, how do you like working hours?" was asked of one.

"I like it. The boss said to-day that he was satisfied it was a just thing."

For a long time this stereotyped form of question was asked, and nearly every one reported his boss as being satisfied. After the workman had told all that he knew and the rumors that he had heard during the day, he in turn piled earer questions to his companions relative to those "locked cut," When darkness came on headquarters presented an animated scene. A large crowd sought after the latest intelligence, and, forming into groups about the roome, they discussed it. The desk of the cha'rman was filled with papers that had accumulated during the day, and after every penstroke it seemed as if he had to answer some question. About 7:30 o'clock the sidewalks in front of the hall became filled with men, who moved alout in knots of two or three to talk about the success of the "lockout." Every familiar face was instantly recognized, and he was pressed into a group, and the same topics would be gone over with. Nearly all the officers of the various trades unions and assemblies were present at headquarters has night to give and receive the news of the day. It was stated that to-day the Norcross Bros., general contractors, had ordered all of their men to work under the eight-hour rule. These gentlemen are now executing Hon. B. H. Warder's residince on Sixteenth street, near K street. It was also learned that Sam Emery had consented to give eight hours. Bose Evans was wavering. The news from the stonecutters was to the effect that all of the workmen were ordered to their shops to be prepared for going to work. Mr. Morgan, of the Stonecutters' Union, stated that Mr. Fleming had made a mistake when he said that there were about fifty stonecutters were a number who were called "sill" cutters. This class employed apprendues, or from two to

thought to reach about 3,000.

A workingman read a telegram to a group of men on the sidewalk in front of headquarters, which stated that a number of plasterers left l'hiladelphia last night, and would reach here this morning. The belief was current that the fight of the master builders would be directed against the expenters. Much fun was made over an Alexandia man who came here to get a job as a carpenter. A delegation of carpenters found him out, and a few minutes later he concluded to return home. The greatest surprise felt was at the concessions of the boss painters. At the beginning of the day it was really was at the concessions of the boss painters. At the beginning of the day it was really believed that all the painters would be locked out. It was discovered from the reports sent to the executive committee that sixteen boss painters had yielded, and that it was probable that many more would give in to-day. The Flannery Bros., who have been siding and promoting the eight-hour cause, and who employ nearly one-fourth of the stonecutters in the District, were spoken of by nearly every one last night with words of praise.

spoken of by nearly every one last night with words of praise.

The executive committee adjourned at an early hour in order to allow a meeting of the district executive committee to be held. The committee kept in session for several hours. The day's troubles were discussed, and the meeting adjourned without arriving at any conclusion. The executive board of the brickingers met at Cosmopolitan half to hear reports and discuss business matters of the association. Nothing of public interest was touched upon.

upon.
The regular meeting of the journeymentinners was held at Grand Army hall. The

the regular meeting of the journeyment thorers who have been working under the eight-hour law since November made reports of the day's doings. Every boas had fallen into line.

Great stress was put upon the meeting that was hold by the master builders last night at their rooms in Corcoran building. They decided to oppose the movement.

Some of the workmen believed that the master builders would meet for the purpose of arranging a yield. At 8 o'clock last night rooms 55 and 55, Corcoran building, were filled with master builders. The doors were kept safely guarded, and the proceedings were kept secret. At 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned. During the session considerable loud and suimmated talk was heard, when the doors were opened Mr. Dan J. McCarty was met and asked the results of the meeting:

"We talked on the old ground. Nothing

results of the meeting:
"We talked on the old ground. Nothing was done of any importance."
"How do you stand in the matter to

ngmen)⁽¹⁾
"I think not. The members seem to b very firm, and what men they have can do the work that is on hand." "After they will have finished the work, what then?"

"That remains to be seen." One or two members who overheard the conversation emphatically stated that they were determined to hang out until the last. The police reported that the day was exceedingly a very quiet one, and no arrests of the "locked out" were made.

WHAT THE MEN SAY.

But few regular meetings could be held by lator unions last evening, as the halls they occupy once a week are engaged by other organizations every other night. In consequence of this the pavement at the corper of Seventh and It streets, where the corper and Fennsylvania avenue, where the plumbers have their headquarters, was occupied by little groups of men who discussed the situation.

"We are greatly encouraged," said a carpenter, "by the number of builders who let their men go to work at eight hours this morning. We expected many more would be locked out than bave been. Then there were a good many men who went to the buildings and began work for those running the ten-hour rule, and at 12 o'clock when the bosses were congratulating them-WHAT THE MEN SAY.

selves they knocked off and went home. They wanted to be around and see the fun, and know no better way than to start work."

"Regarding the advance in the price of building which the eight-hour rule will make," said another, "I think I am eafe in saying that the work can be taken and done at the old prices, as given by many established builders. In building, as in everything else, a 'name' counts a great deal. Fancy prices have been tacked on the bills of many builders, and the margin which is allowed for the 'name' of the builder is often greater than any increase that the shortening of hours makes. There are many live builders working now to demonstrate this."

The Carpenters and Joiners' Union will have its headquarters to day at the G. A. R. Itall, corner of Seventh and L strests, and at 4:30 o'clock the Carpenters and Joiners' K. of L. Assembly, 1718, will meet at the same place. Information received there yesterday was to the effect that of the 1470 carpenters in the city, between 375 and 40 men were at work under the eight-hour title.

A prominent member of the Plumbers'

A prominent member of the Plumbers' Union was interrogated respecting the clarge that the school opened by them for the instruction of apprentices was a subterfuge to teach the voungsters the eighthour rule rather than the art of manufacturing an immense bill out of a bursted pipe, and be denied it emphatically—at lenst, so far as relates to the eight-hour question being taught.

"We have never spoken to the boys on this subject," he said. "Their action comes of their own accord and originated among themselves. The school was established by us at our own expense, and it is no light task for our teachers to perform their duties. It is solely for the benefit of the boys."

"It has been said that you showed no interest in a course of lectures delivered by Prof. Eizer last winter, though you now manifest interest in teaching the boys."

"The reason of that is this: The lectures were given by the Master Plumbers' Association, which was then composed very largely of employers of 'seab' labor, and it is natural that union men would not feel at home in such an assembly."

at home in such an assembly."

THE BOSSES CONFIDENT.

Edward J. Hannan, of 517 Eleventh street, and a member of the Master Plumbers' Association was seen last evening by a reporter. "I think," said Mr. Hannan, "that the men have gone to extremes in interfering with the apprentice boys, as they have in drawing them all into the unions and having them join in the lockout. I have been twenty years at work, and never heard of a case before where a strike or lockout included apprentice boys. The apprentice is expected to be in the confidence of his employer. He is in the character of a private secretary. If the master plumbers had their apprentices left, they could take off their coats and do a great amount of work.

"The only thing I consider in this matter is that plumbing work is expensive at present, and the more expensive it is made the less will be done. By this shortening of hours one-fifth will be added to our bills. Then the men said in their circular that they would guarantee that for one year they would not ask any increase of pay or reduction of hours. What conclusion can be drawn from this? The conclusion I draw is that they would not be under any obligation to us, and, I suppose, would ask \$4 per day."

I iccarding the master plumbers who have

to us, and, I suppose, would ask \$4 per day."

Regarding the master plumbers who have conceded to the demands of the men for the enforcement of the eight hour rule, Mr. Hannan stated that to the best of his knowledge theywere mostly men who did their own work, or who employed but one helper, and explained that in 1851 the Master Plumbers' Association was formed, and after having its reputation involved by receiving into its ranks men whose character was not good, they took measures to prevent any but responsible plumbers from entering. The inititiation fee was raised to \$25. As masters of other trades recognized the Plumbers' Association by refusing to received estimates for work from any one not enrolled on its membership, it became necessary for all plumbers to join. The high price of initition, however, was objected to, and to overcome it the Master Flumbers' Protective Association was formed with an initiation for \$2. Mr. Hannon thought it was

overcome it the Master Flumbers' Protective Association was formed with an initiation fee of \$3. Mr. Hannon thought it was the members of this association who had conceded to the eight-hour rule.

"There is another fact that has come to the knowledge of master plumbers," said he. "The journeymen said they organized their night school for the instruction of the boys in plumbing. Most plumbers thought this was a good cause, but they now think otherwise. It was to do what they have come to-day. That is, to take the boys away from the shops. We believe the lectures at the night school were lectures on the eight-hour question rather than on the riumbing business. Last winter the boss

the eight-hour question rather than on the plumbing business. Last winter the boss plumbers engaged Prof. Elzey, of the Georgetown Medical College, to deliver a course of lectures."

The denial by Col. Robert I. Fleming, printed in an afternoon paper, that he had made the statement that he believed Mr. Pewderly, the grand master workmen of the Knights of Labor, was a "trickster," as printed in the NATIONAL REPURLICAN yesterdsy morning, was called to that gentleprinted in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN yes-terday morning, was called to that gentle-man's attention last evening, and Col. Fleming had no remembrance of using such language. When he was interviewed, how-ever, his words were reported atenographi-cally as he uttered them, and the notes are preserved, which record Col. Fleming as saying, "I think Mr. Powderly is a trick-ster."

corrections spoke pleasantly of the situation last evening. He had met some of his men and taked the matter over on good terms. Nothing existed between them but the best feeling, and he commended the quiet and peaceful course the men had pursued. He had ten or twolve men in his shop. All are new men except three, and all are of this city. Many of them were men who had worked for him before.

PLENTY OF WORK FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR MEN What may prove the strongest argument for many of the well-established builders and moster mechanics to grant the demand for eight hours, is the fact that many rising and ambittons men are taking the present opportunity to establish themselves. These immediately conceded eight hours for the men, and began canvassing for all the work they could get. There is a great amount of work so urgent as not to admit any delay. Most of this work would go to the older and they could get. There is a great amount of work so urgent as not to admit any delay. Most of this work would go to the older and larger contractors, but as they have "locked out" their men if finds its way to the active and ambitious contractors. It is supposed by many of the men "locked out" that the sight of sceing their old customers going elsewhere to get work done will be so disgreeable to them that they will be likely to give in rather than see their work go into other hands.

RAT PLUMBERS FROM NEW YORK.

It is stated that one or more plumbers of

It is stated that one or more plumbers of this city have inserted an advertisement in the New York Herald of this morning for 'rat' plumbers to come here and take the places of the men they have locked out.

MEN WHO TAKE STHIKERS' PLACES. MEN WHO TAKE STRIKERA' PLACES.
EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: I desire to emphasize the notice of your advertisement in regard to men from this town filling the places of the Third avenue strikers, New York city. Here men are striking for a principle, for higher wages and less hours of work. The men who leave this town to fill the places of these men, and the men who are adding them to do so, will be reasembered by us. do so, will be remembered by us.

H. G. Thaden,
Secretary D. A. 65, K. of L.

THE MOVEMENT ELSEWHERE. CHICAGO, May 3.—Between 30,000 and 40,000 men struck this morning for the adoption of the eight-hour law. By the adoption of the eight-hour law. By the strike the railways, lumber interests, butchers, boxnolkers, foundrymen, freight handlers, and switchmen are effected. There was no demonstration up to 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, the men having assembled at the halls and quietly discussed the situation. Deputy marshals were sworn in to protect property and the depots, and when the big trouble began some preparation had been made. Considerable excitement was caused at 1:30 o'clock in the vicinity of Wabash avenue and River street by the arrival of a crowd of two or three hundred strikers. of two or three hundred strikers.
They announced their intention of
breaking into the tin can factory of Norton
Bres., and tried to force their way in. The

doors were barred, however, and the police telephoned for. A detail from the central station marched down on the double-quick. On the appearance of the officers theorowd dispersed, and quick was restored.

Twelve thousand strikers, mostly foreigners, assembled at Clark Bro.'s planing mill, in the Twenty-second street district, and listened to incendiary apoches. They stoned the Hinglington planing mill. The toiling of the bell in the distant tower of the McCormick resper works broke upon the sars of the 12,000 men.

"Now for the scats," shouted one. "Let's dive 'em out of the building and kill 'em," reared snother.

The excitement was electric. There were cheers from a thousand throats, and then

The excitement was electric. There were cheers from a thousand throats, and then the holes grew into a nightly roar.

"Off to McCormick's." was the cry.

At McCormick's Officer West was on auty, and was beaten terribly by the mob. Twelve officers then drow up in line before the crowd, which now numbered \$9,000, with drawn revolvers, and, after a storm of sterce, fired on the mob. No one was injured. A raiting fire was then began, some of the strikers firing at the officers, while others huried bricks, clubs, and stones. A dozen more officers came to the rescue, and soon came \$90, more. The strikers then retired. Four of them were shot, and taken away by their coursdes. A desultory shower of bullets, atones, and clubs was kept up at long range.

The "scaba" employed in the McCor-

The "scaha" employed in the McCor-mick works were taken to their homes under escort of 100 officers. A procession was then formed and marched about the

city,

WORKINGMEN'S STREET PARADE.

BALTIMORE, May S.— The parade of workingmen this afternoon was the largest of its kind ever witnessed in Baltimore. It was under the direction of the Canmakers' Protective Union, but many others joined until the line, when fully formed, consisted of about 6,000 men. One of the features was the presence of nearly two thousand colored brickmakers, and the helpers in brickyards, and these were about the center of the line. There were included also house carpenters, who struck to-day because the employers would not allow eight hours for a day's work; fron molders, varnishers, boxmakers, furniture workers, baliers, tailors, planomakers, socialistic labor party, shoemakers, butchers, terra cotta workers, press feeders, tin roofers, railroad car wood workers, and others. Bands of music and drum corps were scattered through the autire length of the line. Thousends of people filled the sidewalks of the streets through which the procession passed, and good order was observed. After traversing the principal streets of the city the march was made to Schuetzer Park, at the northeast suburb of the city, where addresses were made by several of the officers of the Knights of Letor.

To-day there are very few house carpenters at work, some 1,000 having refused to work for \$2.50 for nine hours, as offered by city, workingmen's street parade.

To-day there are very few house carpentria at work, some 1,000 having refused to work for \$2.50 for nine hours, as offered by the employers, preferring \$2.25 for eight hours. Only on buildings which are being erected by contract is any work done.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 3.—The waiters in a number of the restaurants to-day demanded shotter hours, and succeeded in most cases. Seven bundred furriers demanded eight hours; fifty furriers are involved, and are considering the question. No strikes or lockouts are reported in the building trade to-day. Several of the plano factories have refused to concede to the demands of the men for shorter hours. Mr. Stelnway said that whatever may be done in other trades in granting eight hours, it would be impossible for the plano makers to do so. Two-thirds of their men, he said, were opposed to the movement.

Ecston, Mass., May 3 .- Four thousand nen, comprising missons, carpenters, paint-ers, and plumbers, struck this morning for cight hours; 1,200 painters and decorators demanded \$2,50 and \$3 respectively for eight hours. At noon twelve employers had conceded the demands, and 120 men returned work. At the carpenters' head-quarters it is stated that fifty firms have signified a willingness to grant the demands of the men.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

Peaceful Settlement Effected by the Curtin Congressional Committee at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 3 .- Late on last Saturday night Mr. J. W. Hayes, Mr. William H. Bailey, and Mr. T. B. Barry, members of the executive board of the Knights of informally, and the meeting led to the hoppy result of the knights declaring the strike off, which is fully explained in lengthy correspondence which took place between the congressional committee and the executive board of the K. of L. the executive board of the K. of L.
Upon the receipt of the reply by Gov.
Curtin, which was received when his subcommittee was about to leave for Atchison,
be telegraphed the following dispatch to

THE PRESIDENT AT WASHINGTON : JEFFERSON CITY, May S. 1886.—The strike is oldered off. Correspondence will be in the papers to morrow morning. Our colleague are taking itselfmony in the southwest. The present peaceful settlement will shorten outlabors.

A. G. CURTIN.

JOHN W. STEWART.

These were the only members of the committee on board the train at the time, Messis. Crain, Outhwaite, Parker, and Buchsuan having left Sunday morning for Parsons, Kan., and Mr. Burnes had gone home and will meet the Curtin subcommittee at Atchison.

tee at Atchison.
The following is a copy of the order is-DECLARING THE STRIKE OFF: OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, Sr. Louis 3, 1881.—To the members of district a blics 17, 161, 161, and of the general ass

su biles 17, 93, 161, and of the general ass bly and non-members and persons afforce the recent strike upon the Gould south system of railways—Gentlemes: On April 23 chizens of St. Louis requested this board in the interest of the business on munity of St. Louis, and of the United States in general, the strike upon the Gould southwest swe of railways to declared at an end. While request was under consideration (May 1)

the strike upon the fould southwest system of railways to declared at an end. While this request was under consideration (May I) by the joint boards of D. A. 17, 93, and 101, the committee appointed by Congress to investigate the cause of the trouble between the railroad company and its employes made a similar request, in which they say:

"The testimony taken to-day by the congressional investigation committee shows could investigation committee shows could from this trep to the commercial industries of the eatire country have resulted from this treuble, and that large nambers of persons not connected therowith have been thrown out of employment, therefore we do respectfully but extressly ask you to discontinue this strike and leave the justice of your case to the decision that public opinion may form when we make our report."

The document was fully considered, and the following conclusion arrived at: That the matter be left in the hands of the general executive board, they to set a time and declare the strike at on end. We have, herefore, selected Tuesday morning, May 4, 1886, as the time when this strike shall end. You will make application to your former employers for recomplayment on the above date (M 19 4). By order of the general executive board.

JOHN W. HAVES.

Mr. Hayes, of the executive board, said that to morrow morning this order would be obeyed by all the striking knights, and that they would present themselves for employment to the different railroad companies. Thus ends the greatest railroad strike that the country has seen since the memorable event of 1577.

Rumors About Secretary Manning's resignation are revived, and a treasury official said yesterday that the Secretary had actually undered his resignation. Friends of the Secretary however, say that he will remine his position at the head of the department as soon as he has complessely received. Many entertain the theory that the Secretary desires to go back to the department for a while and that retire from public life. Of course the condition of head will see the well-bear to the secretary desires to go that he will be seen that the secretary desires to go that it is the department for a while and that retire from public life. Of course the condition of his headth will soover his actions in this

Visited by an Earthquake. Circinnari, May 3.—A special from Athens. thio, says: An earthquake shock of sufficient force to sway houses and startle the occupants occurred here at 9:30 last night. It was as dis-lined as a cathonade. A similar report came from Nelsonville, nine miles distant, where the shock broke windows. LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Gladstone's Manifesto to His Midlothian Constituents - Complicated and Critical Situation.

Longon, May 3.—In addition to the por-tions of Mr. Gladstone's .nanifesto cabled to America early this morning the manifesto cabled to America early this morning the manifesto, besides alluding to the "warm fra-ternal sympathy" received from Washing-ton and other remote districts lying beyond proceeds as follows:

the reach of ordinary political excitement, proceeds as follows:

You must not be discouraged if in the upper ranks of society at home you hear a variety of discordant rotes—discordant alike, from our policy and from our another. Gentlemen, you have before you a cubined determined in its purpose, and with an inciticities plan of its own. I see very little else in the political arms, either electron or for the land in the publical arms, either electron of parliament, and the mature and import of the next great step to be taken for the progress of my mesure. I speak new of the land purchase did without of parliament, and the nature and import of the next great step to be taken for the progress of my mesure. I speak new of the land purchase did to stand on the declaration attack, and the stands are running from the hour glass the fish landlers have given no indication of a dustre to accept the proposal framed in a spirit of the most allowable regard for their apprehensions and interest. I do not understimate the grave importance of differences of opinion among liberals. Some ore inclined to rule the whole question against us by sutherity. They say, "surely such a number of able, consistent, even exterior liberals would not have seemed except in obselence to the imperative distance of tinth and reason.

I will say nothing of the motives which determined its to comfoot the rak of such a parting. I carressly recommend a reference to the large and the second of the first through all the parting of the most were caused of the first through all the proposition of the party, to the deligit and, doubless, the advantage of the torical first and obtained as a similar secession when it was proposed to distinction and about, have disented from the general view of the party, to the deligit and, doubless, the advantage of the torical first through the proposition of the proposition of the government; some would give it to the counted give an administrative center with legislative center without executive power. Some are indepen

cano. We have at least the advantage of one visice. The secession, however estimable it may be otherwise, is a perfect flabel on I ish pelley.

It is admitted on all hands that social order is the first of all political aims. To secure this its bring of all political aims. To secure this its brings, the there as a political aims. To secure this its brings, the there as a political present of the programments are as applicable to the tories as there are to the liberals. The opposests to the gray runnent's measure make a remarkable on the programment is measure make a remarkable on the programment and the access of their opposition. To live from hand to mouth seems to be the height of their ambition, while they supper what we all know, that the step can only end in the concession of home rule. It this is so, the real question is not the triumph of Irish autonomy, but the length and character of the struggle. Therefore, we want to shorten, without. They by nots, if not by words, say, "Give breely." They by nots, if not by words, say, "Give breely." They by acts, if not by words, say, "Let us only give will we can no longer withhold. We say, "Give bow while the position of the kingdom in the affairs of the wester is free and strong. They prefer to wait for a perion of national difficulty that we may yield to the Irish denant in terror, as we did in the war of 17%, and as we did in the war of 17%, and as we did in the war of 17%, and as we did in the civil war in 18%, we say, "Act now when moderation of thought and inappage rules in Irish councils, when by the willing concurrence of all slafe, every arrangement for the reservation of the capacity of the perion of the substitution of the capacity of the reservation of the capacity of the perion of the capacity of the reservation of the capacity of the reservation of the capacity of the perion of

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone says:

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone says:
Entitet me, in these closing words, extend
my view beyond my honored constituency, and
in one sentence say to you, my countrymen of
Scotland and England, I can do much with
you essentially and not with any person or
class or section among you. It rests with you
to deliver the great eye or no en your choice between which depend all the best hopes of frelevel, and much that touches in its known and
high interest Greet Britain and all the mighty
empire of our queen. COMPLICATED AND CRITICAL SITUATION.

ATRENS, May 3.—The situation here is complicated and critical. The government vesita the interference of the powers with its internal affairs. The reign ministers are gathered at he residence of Sir Horace Rumbold, the settle makes are sufficient of the complete and the residence of Sir Horace Rumbold, the settle makes. critish minister, awaiting final instruction can their governments. The time given a the ultimatum of the powers for Greece acquiesce in their demands expires at 7 clock this avenue.

to achulesce in their demands expires at 7 o'clock this evening.

All the foreign ministers here except Sir Horace Rumbold, the British minister, have received instructions to the effect that the reply of the Greek government to the ultimatim of the powers is insufficient.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—The powers have assured the porte that Greece's decree ordering the disarming of the troops will surger to morrow.

The Turkish ministers are discussing the question of raising funds to be used in bringing home the troops from the frontier.

A TRIUMPHAL TOUR.

By Repetition of Statements Jeff. Davis Emphasizes His "Conviction That Our Cause is Not Lost."

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 3 .- The ovation tendered to ex-President Davis by citizens of Savannah exceeds anything in the recolection of Savannahians. It was a spontancous outburst of affection for their chief ain, upon whom had been laid all their burdens. It had no significance beyond that. His arrival last night brought out the entire citizen soldiery and citizens en masse, and the passage from the depot to the residence of H. M. Comer, a prominent merchant, whose guest he is, was a tri-umphal tour. On reaching Mr. Comer's residence it was difficult to make a passage to the portico through the deuse crowd. "OUR CAUSE IS NOT LOST."

Figally, accompanied by the mayor of the city and Capt. Wheaton, of the Chatham artiflery, he ascended the steps and, in response to enthusiastic calls, spoke briefly as follows:

as follows:

I want to thank you for this manifestation or your kindness. It convinces me that our came is not lost, but that it lives in the heart or the sours of the patriots of 1776. We are now as peace with the whole world, and I carriestly nope that we shall remain so: but to remain a peace with the whole world does not involve the alastonment of sprinciples, or the denial of such 11 is thus that I receive your manifestation, and it is for this I thank you.

As he closed these remarks the expression "God bless you" went up from thousands".

od bless you" went up from thousand f taroats.
To-day the Chatham artillery centenuts To day the Chatham artillery centential was inaugurated in grand pomp and brillarey. Sixty odd companies, nearly 3,000 men, were in line, and over 20,000 spectators. The city was brillantly and profusely decerated. The grand military pageant was reviewed by the governor and his staff. Expiredignt Dayls was not at the review, but in a carriage with Gen. Alexander R. I. whon, Gen. Lafayette McLaws, and Mr. i. M. Comer, his host, which had a fine view of the procession, which was composed of the ps. from Georgia, South Carolina, Flector, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and hissouri. State flags, confederate battle flags, and national flags intermingled. It was a sight to make every American

Mr. Miller said the administration had last year deliberately refused to execute the law. We had been told that the law was not clear, but the leader of the Democratic party in the Senate had admitted that the plan was against the policy of the administration. The President himself had before told us that his office was a purely executive one—to carry out the laws as possed. It seemed to be the policy of the Democratic party to oppose all efforts of this character to secure an increased commerce. The party, however, was not united about it. It was a sight to make every American pressi of the stability and permanency of this great republic and the loyalty of her

The Worst Criminal at Large. MONTHEAL, May 8.—Nian, who is noted as the worst oriminal in Canada, escaped from jail to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

OUR NAVY AND OUR COMMERCIAL RE-LATIONS DISCUSSED.

Sepator Eustis' Pertinent Inquirygalls Points Out a Prime Difficulty-Adjustment of Land Grants.

In the Senate vesterday at 1:05 the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Vest proceeded to speak upon the awendment appropriating \$800,000 for the transportation of foreign malls,

He maintained that the provision would prove destructive to the American merchant

norine.
Alluding to the recent naval display at torpedo bosts," he said one of the vessels-

the Brooklyn—took filre, and it took all the balance of them to put the fire out. When the terpedo boats advanced to the attack of the frigate the latter was found to be with, out electric lights, and was compelled to send up bombs to enable her officers to see the attacking party.

We have, he sald, no sallors, not 5 percent, of those to our merchant marine being American citizens from 1865 down to this time. We have tetadily and rapidly gone backward. Stace 1866 Congress had appropriated \$355, 100,000 for naval purposes, and to-day we have these wooden hulks that would not last one half, hour before one single armored versel of a second-class naval power. Chill had two ships built in England which could reduce to asbee every scaport city in the United States without receiving injury. Italy could send one vessel that could from berd our cities and destroy our navy, and it would be only amusement for the Italians.

Mr. Hale, interrupting, asked if the sen-

berd our cities and desiroy our navy, and it would be only amusement for the Italians.

Mr. Hale, interrupting, asked if the senator meant to have it understood that since 1808 8285,000,000 bad gone either into the construction or repair of ships. Was it not the fact that nineteen-twentistis of the mency lad gone into the regular maintenance of the naval establishments?

Mr. Vest said that was true. He had never said that all the money went into these old hulks. It had gone to the support of officers who for twenty years had seen nautical isopposts in the city of Washington—ornaments of hops, routs, and assemblies, and who had no ships to go upon. He would repeat—and let the Republican party answer—that the \$288, CO,COO had gone and to-day we have this variety establishment which was exhibited the other day. We have as gallant officers as ever sailed in the ships of any mavy, but we have no ships. This was not due to the war.

Mr. Vest continued at great length his

Mr. Vest continued at great length his Mr. Vest continued at great length his criticisms upon the proposed measure, the policy of the Republican party, &c.

Mr. Ensits wished Mr. Vest had explained his idea of a "subsidy." He did not think Mr. Vest's position a consistent one. He (Mr. Eustis) did not see how Mr. Vest could reconcile his opposition to subsidy with his introduction of a bill to guarantee the payment of \$37,500,000 to build the Eads ship railway on foreign soil.

Mr. Eustis inquired whether the United States were to remain in the future, as in the post, with speeches—undoubtedly able speeches—on the subject of free ships and free trade, while our commerce with South and Central America was stationary. Must we be content to see all the other nations of the earth supplying the markets of those

and Central America was stationary. Must we be centent to see all the other nations of the corth supplying the markets of those countries, while we listened to speeches? Why, even Italy, a nation born but yesterday, had closer and better commercial relations with the nations south of us. Ships, Mr. Evestis said, were not like wagons—notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Beck, The question of our shipping and foreign trade relations was one different from that of local manufactures. Shipping represented to the other peoples of the earth the power and prestige of a nation.

Our people believed, he added, that the trade of the countries of this continent belonged to us and could be had with little effort. It was not a political question. The largest subsidies ever granted by the American government were granted by Denocratic administrations. Mr. Eustis reviewed the history of subsidies in this ecuntry, and contended that there was a decided feeling in this country in favor of sanding our mails in American spips. It was not a question in this case of whether there had been corruption in former payments from the treasury. He (Mr. Eustis did not suppose Mr. Beck or Mr. Vest would say that there would be necessarily any corruption in connection with macrosy which Congress might order the present Postmaster General to vay out. Why did all the other civilized governments of the world speed millions of dollars to support steamships in making regular and speedy mail communication.

millions of dollars to support steamships in making regular and speedy mail communication? Had all these intelligent and civilized governments united in making a mistake and united in the policy of paying nillions of dollars a year in order to keep repeating the mistake year after year? Why did not the United States control the markets of Central and South America? For the same resson that New Orleans did not control the Liverpool wheat trade—namely, for want of speedy, regular, and absolutely certain steam communication. When men ordered wheat nowadays they did it by telegraph, and a few days' time was of the exence of the transaction. With regularly established steamship lines, available and absolutely to be relied on, the commerce could not be had. Mr. Eustis strongly advocated the proposed amendment.

Mr. ingalls saw no reason why men of Maine and Massachusetts could not to-day trild ships and sail them if they wanted to do so. The reason they did not do a was because they could make more profit on their money in other directions. Neither was car carrying trade of the world; we had relinquished it.

Great Britain's carrying trade, statisticians said, did not reason not yet mentioned for our small trade with Central and South America was that we did not attempt to sell them what they wanted to buy; other countries offered better articles at a less price; and, what we had ried to sell them by sample, the goods had not proved equal to the sample. We had also refused to give the Central and South American merchants the credits they needed.

Mr. Ingalls read, from the report of the commissioners appointed by President Arthur, extracts going to show that our merchants the credits they needed.

Mr. Ingalls read, from the report of the commissioners appointed by President Arthur, extracts going to show that our merchants the credit they needed.

Mr. Ingalls read, from the report of the commissioners appointed by President Arthur, extracts going to show that our merchants and South American merchants the credit stay

trade. He commanded to persons inter-ested a careful reading of the commission-er's report. Congress should not be con-tinually "castigated" for the failure of our merchants and manufacturers to secure the trade referred to. It was not the fault of Congress.

Mr. Miller said the administration had

about it.

Mr. Miller did not take any pride, as

other schators accused to have taken, in descanting on the wretched condition of the American navy. The Republican party had tried to build a navy, and had attracted to build a navy tracted to build a navy, and had attracted to build a navy, and had attracted to build a navy tracted to build a navy tr

tempted to appropriate money for the purpose, but every attempt had been bilterly opposed by the Democratic party. And when cruisers had been agreed upon the new administration had ruined the manufacturer. A year ago we had appropriated several millions of dollars to help build a navy, but the administration had not yet hid a keel.

Regarding the faiture of the administration lo carry out the law of last year providing for the foreign mail service, Mr. Miller said the administration had sought in every way to evode the law. This had Miller said the administration had sought in every way to evade the law. This had been greatly to the detriment of our business, as the merchants of the country would testify. Our foreign trade had been greatly demoralized by the course pursued by the administration, and we were now told that we must not adopt this policy because it would embarrase the administration.

Mr. Colquitt opposed the amendment. Subsidies, he said, were obnexious to the people. They were generally sought not by individuals, but by grasping corporations. Individuals and such corporations as had some modesty had to get along on their own merits. Favoritism was in sympathy with monopoly.

their own merits. Favoritism was in sympathy with monopoly.

Mr. Beck, in making reply to criticisms of senators upon his speech of last Friday, contended that labor is not protected by "protection," that three fourths of the operatives of New England were Frouch-Canadians, and that if the government meant to protect the workingman and not the manufacturer it should see to it that the workingman received his share of benefit from the duty instead of his having to compete with cheap Canadian labor in the New England mills.

the duty instead of his having to compete with cheap Canadian labor in the New England mills.

Mr. Hawley denied the truth of Mr. Beck's statements, and said the operatives of Connecticut had in the savings banks as much as \$20,000,000.

Mr. Hoar also entered a denial of Mr. Beck's statements, and said the operatives of Massachusetts had \$270,000,000 in the savings banks. He characterized Mr. Beck's statements as being "as fidiculous as could be described in parliamentary language."

The debate then closed for the day, and the arrangements for a vote at 4 o'clock, and then at 5 o'clock yesterday, having been successfully set_asside, it was agreed before adjournment that at 5 o'clock to-day general detate on the bill should close, leaving to Mr. Plumb an hour to reply to the attacks on the amendment, and that at 4 o'clock a vote should be taken on the bill. At 6 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Cameron, an executive session of ten minutes' duration was beld, after which, the doors having been reopened, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE. In the House, after miscellaneous business, including the introduction of a considerable number of bills and resolutions, Mr. Andersen, of Kansas, moved tosuspend the rules and pass a bill providing for the adjustment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads in Kansas and for the forfeiture of uncarned lands.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, explained that Mr. Payson, of Illinois, explained that the roads interested in the bill were the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence, aid Galveston. These roads had all been constructed within the time limited by the granting act, and had carned their lands; but through lax administration in the Interior Department, land aggregating 79,351 seres had been certified to the roads, to which they were not entitled, and the bill simply authorized the adjustment of the grant. It also authorized the Secretary of the Interior to adjust land grants in other states.

of the Interior to adjust land grants in other states.

Mr. Van Eaton, of Mississippi, opposed the bill, because it authorized the officials of the Ir terior Department to do what it was now their duty to do, and unsettled matters which had been settled for a score of years. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas 215, nays 9.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating 277,100 to complete the public building at Hamiltal, Mo.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, opposed the bill, which, however, he had no doubt would pass, not because of any merit it might or might not have, but because others more or less meritorious were be-

others more or less meritorious were be-bind it and in league with it. By "in league with it" be did not mean anything in-proper. He meant that these bills natu-rally moved together.

The motion was agreed to and the bill

Nearly an hour was spent in fruitless endeaver to secure a quorum, until at 6:15 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE DISTRICT VETERANS.

A Permanent Organization-The Slight of the Administration Discussed.

The District of Columbia veterans of the and organized permanently under the name Columbia Volunteers of April, 1861," The following officers were elected: President, Col. Wm. O. Drew; honorary vice president, George Wagner; secretary, J. Lee Adams; corresponding secretary, S. A. H. Marks; freexuer. George Brown. Lieut. J. E. Crouse, secretary of the tem-

porary organization, read his report, which was adopted. Each of the companies of veterans has been requested to appoint a mer ber of the executive committee, and sech buttalion will apoint a vice president of the association. These appointments are desired by tury.

of the association. These appointments are desired by July.

Mr. George Wagner made a caustic speech, expressing the sentiment of many of the veterans over what they regard as a decided slight given them by the administration in not having the Marine band ordered out as an escort for their parade, and the neglect of the President to answer by letter their request for the same. "I suppose," said Mr. Wagner, "if Jeff Davis had marched down the avenue the Secrehad marched down the avenue the Secre-tary of the Navy would have ordered out the Marine band."

tary of the Navy would have ordered out the Marine band."

The following committee was appointed to have House bill \$152, providing for a bounty of \$100 to "be paid to each soldier, or beirs or assigns, who volunteered and enlisted in the District of Columbia uader the call of President Lincoln," changed to include those who enlisted for the defense of the capital prior to that time: Wm. A. O'Meara, O. E. Duffy, Thomas Lucas, R. J. Beall, George Wagner, P. L. Rodier, S. B. Clements, George Setz, Wm. A. Hutchins, R. J. Nicholson, A. H. Marks, J. E. Krouse.

A committee was appointed to select a hall for the meetings of the association, and all those who have shown favors to the veterare were given thanks by the associa-

veterans were given thanks by the associa Union Veteran Corps, First Company.

After considering the routine business at the stated meeting of the Union Veteran Corps, first company, last night, the following officers were elected for the enuning year: M. Ecunoit Weill, captain: Fred. Thompson, first lioutenant; D.V. Fenton, second lieutenant: George G. Fenton, junior second lieutenant: William R. Myers, lieutenant and quartermaster: Dr. H. N. Howard, lieutenants and surgeon; L. H. N. Howard, lieutenants and surgeon; L. H. Patterson, recording secretary; A. B. Huribut, financial secretary; G. G. Icuton, treasurer. The question of appropriately celebrating Decoration day was referred to a committee to report in two weeks.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

The conference report on the Indian appro-riation bill was adopted by the House. On and after next Monday the sessions of the House will be from 11 a. in until 5 p. m., Gov. Swineford, of Alaska, has arrived here

nomination.

A resolution was introlluced in the House calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the report of Licut Kimball on the properses of the Panama canal.

Friends of Gen. Resecrans assert that the charges against him have been trumped up by several dismissed employes of the register's office, who took that method of revence.

By Speak Withinsed

Ex-Speaker Winthrop, of Massachusetts, oc-copied a seat a little to the left of Speaker Carible's desk yesterday morning, such he was warmly greeted by the Massachusetts delega-tion.

Judge Baskin, of Utab, addressed the Hauss committee on judiciary yesteries in suppor of the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill. Quite a large congregation of latins, interested in sup-

A BRILLIANT GAME.

THE BOSTON CLUB DEFEATED AFTER A HARD STRUGGLE.

Gladmon and Force, by Timely Batting. Win the Game for the Nationals-Games Elsewhere and Other Sporting

It is safe to say that never has a Washington sudience witnessed a more exciting or interesting game of ball than that which took place yesterday between the Nationals and Bestons at Capitol park, and which the home club won, after a desperate struggle, by the score of 12 to 11.

The visitors started out by batting Shaw for three carned runs, one of which was a home run over left field fence. The local home run over left field fence. The local nine drew a blank, but in the second inning Knowles made a circuit of the bases on a hit, a steal, a wild pitch, and a put out. The Bostons were retired without further scores until the fourth luning, when Johnston went to first on Knowle's fumble, and come home on Dealey's three-base hit. In the lifth the visitors opened up at a lively rate and scored three runs on four hits and an error of Knowles. With the score 7 to 1 against them, the Nationals went to the bat in their half of the fifth and scored three tailes. Force led off with a base hit, went to third on a passed bail. Baker was sent to fixt on six balls, stole second, and both he and Davey scored on Sutton's error of Carroll's sharp hit to short. Carroll sole second and third base, and came in on Hine's sacrifice bit. This spurt made things more interesting, and gave local patrons hope of still winning. The Nationals kept up their good work in the succeeding luning, and made a run in the sixth. Paul Hines knocked the ball over the fence, and made the circuit of the bases in the seventh, and in the eighth Gilligan tied the score by getting first base on balls, going to second on an error of Wise, and crossing the home plate on Stemmyer's num of Force's ilv.

The excitement was now intense, and the 5,00 speciators present were at fever heat to see what the visitors would do in their last funing. Stemmyer, the first artifar, was retired on a grounder to Start. Hornong was more fortunate, and on Knowles's fumble he gained first. Shaw sent Sutton to nine drew a blank, but in the second inning

last furing. Stemmyer, the first striker, was retired on a grounder to Start. Hornung was more fortunate, and on Knowler's fumble he gained first. Shaw sent Sutton to his base on balls, Wise bit to Knowles, but Jim again made an error, and the bases were full. Poorman came to the rescue and hit the ball over second, sending Hornung and Sutton home. Wise and Poorman then stote third and second respectively, and Morrell did his duty by making a single, on which hit Wise and Poorman made runs, thus putting the visitors four scores in the lead before the third man was put out.

Just here the crowd wilted, but still the game was not lost, and lucky Phil. Baker, the first man to face Stemmyer, went to first on Sutton's fumble; Carroli struck out, Phil. stole second, and went to third on a passed ball. Hines made a base hit, sanding Baker home, and Paul reached third on a passed ball. Start was given first by Stemmyer, and while stealing second, where he was put out, Hines scored. With two hands out, and three runs to win the game, Knowles went to the bat. He made a base hit, Gilligan walted until he was sent to first on six balls, and he and Jim advanced themselves a base by a steal. At this point, when every one present was excited to the highest pitch, Gissmout took his position at the bat and drove the spectators frantic with delight by landing the ball away out in right field, just out of Poorman's reach, for two bases, and Knowles and Gilligan scored, again making the game a tie. It did not remain so long, however, as Force drove the ball over third base for a clean hit, and Giadmon came home with the winning run annid the applause of the matitude, who yelled themselves hoarse with their pent-up enthusiasm, and the contest was won.

Although the game was full of error on both sides, still there were numerous bril-

their pent-up enthusiasm, and the contest was won.

Although the game was full of error on both sides, still there were numerous brillant plays: especially may be mentioned a double play by Force, Knowles, and Start in the eighth inning, and a fine running catch by Johnston. With the exception of Knowles the Nationals' fielders played a great game, and Gilligan did his usual good work behind the bat. The Bostons batted Shaw hard, but it was of no avail, as they were outleided at critical moments, While all the players did some good work, Force and Gilalmon carried off the homors, and after the game was over the latter player was carried on the shoulders of his admirers to the club house door.

The same clubs play to-day, and Radbourne will pitch for the Bostons, probably, and Dally for the local club. The score follows:

ollows:

. 39 12 9 27 2)

Stemmyer, p..... 4 1

At Philadelphia— hiladelphia— 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 1 x— 5 lew York — 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 at New York th (Leegue) 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 5

NASUVILLE, TENE, May 2.—The attendance at the races to-day was large, the weather beautiful, and the sport good.

First race—Selling six furlongs. Assender words, Alex. Ament second, John Davis third. Time, tield. second face—Purse, one mile. Spaulding on, Hermitage second, Poet third. Time, Third race—Purse, nine furious. Endarer came in first, but was disqualified for earrying overweight. Harry Cruse first, Sovereigh Patterond, Endurer third. Time, 2015.

Fourth race—The Fairview selfing sweep-state, 114 miles. Harefoot won, W. R. Woodward second, Anna Woodcock third. Time, 2:1134.

The Republican Congressional Committee.

The national Republican congressional com-The national republican congressional con-mittee heid a meeting last night at the Arilog-ton, and organized by electing Gen. Nathan Goff, jr., chairman, and Hon. Edward Mc-Piterson secretary. The meeting was largely attended. An executive committee, consis-ing of fourteen members of the committee, was also appointed.

Delegate Bean, of Arizona, introduced a bill authorizing the President to offer a reward of \$20,000 for the killing or capture of Geronimo.

For Washington and vicinity—Faire on a gard followed by increased cloudiness a convert evening slight thunder storm, tage, whereast